

MONEY FOR CLAIMANTS

Fire Claims Fund Not for Insurance Companies.

The test case brought into the Federal Court under the title of W. F. MacLellan, United States Treasury Agent, vs. Yee Wo Chan, to decide the ownership of fire claims money in the former's hands, was decided yesterday by Judge Dole in favor of the defendant, the opinion being rendered orally in favor of the defendant.

The decision was to the effect that the insurance companies which had interceded claims for a portion of the amount due Yee Wo Chan, had no right to enter claims, and the total amount, \$15,000 was awarded to the defendant.

Notice of appeal was made by Attorney A. A. Wilder for the insurance company. It is probable that all other cases of the same nature numbering thirty-one all told, and involving some \$50,000, will not be pressed until the appealed case is decided in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The money came from the fund of \$1,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the relief of claimants against the Territorial government for property destroyed during the plague epidemic of 1899-1900. Treasury Agent MacLellan was sent from Washington to disburse the million dollars. He was stopped in this act by insurance companies who claimed their right to certain sums on the ground that they had been compelled to pay policies under circumstances which they believed to be illegal.

Judge Dole will file a written opinion later.

CASH PAYMENT WAS ONLY A DREAM

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The case of H. E. Cooper vs. The Island Realty Company and Jos. A. Gilman dragged on in Judge Gear's court yesterday afternoon. Mr. Cooper being on the stand most of the time. Mr. Cooper outlined the transaction by which he turned over his Manoa Valley property to the Island Realty Company. In the initial stages of which he expected to receive \$50,000 cash as part payment, but found it only a dream.

Mr. Cooper stated that he had given an option on the property to J. F. Morgan, the auctioneer. One day Mr. Morgan came to him with a check for \$25,000. Mr. Chase, who organized the Island Realty Company and was its manager, came in at that time and said he was anxious to take over the property, and would pay cash. The proposition looked good to Mr. Cooper, the result being that Morgan and his \$25,000 check were withdrawn and Chase substituted. The papers were drawn up. Chase said he had organized the company. Then the day that Chase was to hand over \$50,000 as the agreed

YOU WILL NOT

be deceived. That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief, as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The effective modern remedy known as **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be to plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Insomnia, Anemia, Weakness and lack of Nervous Tonic, Poor Digestion, Lung Troubles and Blood Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Duffe, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive." It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. "One bottle convinces." At chemists.

price for the land in cash, the remainder to be secured by mortgage. Chase came to Mr. Cooper and said he was sorry but he couldn't pay cash. The matter was finally wound up by the proffer and acceptance of notes, interest to be paid on May 11 and November 11 of each year. This was paid up by Mr. Gilman until last May when only a part was paid. Mr. Gilman had claimed that the taxes should be paid by Mr. Cooper. This controversial point precipitated the civil suit now in progress.

PARKER SUES THE METROPOLITAN CO.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

An assumpsit suit was filed yesterday by Col. Samuel Parker against the Metropolitan Meat Company to recover the sum of \$26,252.39, which the plaintiff claims is due him as the residue of funds of the partnership existing between himself and the late John P. Parker. The amount is alleged to be due for cattle and sheep delivered to the Metropolitan company between May 9 and June 18 of this year.

The Metropolitan Company, however, is not concerned in the matter except to the extent of who shall receive the money claimed. The company does not deny the existence of the claim. The suit is an outgrowth of the present Parker Ranch litigation in the Circuit Court.

COURT NOTE.

In the case of the Territory vs. Jack Morgan, seduction, the defendant is given twenty days from July 11 in which to file his bill of exceptions on appeal to the Supreme Court.

PLANS READY FOR HILO'S SEWER SYSTEM

Plans for Hilo's sewer system are completed and work will shortly begin to lay the mains. The system will be laid upon Front, Wadawene, Bridge, Shipman, Richardson and other streets in the lower portion of the town. The sum of \$16,000 is available for the work.

WOULD HELP WOODS ESCAPE

W. J. Glenn, formerly a sailor on the training ship Adams, was tried and convicted in the police court yesterday morning on a charge of attempting to assist Fred Woods, the notorious negro convict of Oahu prison to escape from that institution. Glenn was serving a sentence there and it was proven he had written a letter which Woods was to use in securing assistance from someone on a transport in order to leave the country after making a dash from the Makiki quarries. Glenn had six months tacked on to his present sentence for the latest escapade and Woods will be carefully looked after by the zealous guards of the prison.

Ant to Kill Weevil.

There now seems to be a reasonable probability that nature has placed in the hands of man an agency that will relieve the cotton growers of the Southern States of a great measure of their anxiety for the protection of crops against the ravages of the boll weevil. Mr. O. F. Cook, a botanist of the Agricultural Department, reports that he has found in Guatemala an ant that preys upon the pests of the cotton field. So sure is the Department of the inestimable value of this discovery that it has authorized Mr. Cook to command any needed assistance in money or men. It is not claimed for the ant that it exterminates the weevil, but in its native haunts it succeeds in limiting their numbers to a degree that slight, if any, damage to the growing cotton is effected. Less than a week ago the Agricultural Department took an absolutely hopeless view of its attempt to save the staple crop of the South from threatened ruin. It was reported that every expedient applied up to that time had failed utterly, and unless some remedy could be found every cotton growing section north of the Gulf of Mexico would be at the mercy of the weevil. The pecuniary loss already inflicted is estimated in the millions of dollars; hence the reported discovery by Professor Cook, even if results will not fully justify sanguine expectations, will be acclaimed as something like a providential dispensation. The Guatemalan ant, it seems, is a relief rather than a cure, but as it robs the weevil of its power of wholesale destruction, it will come as a blessing to the cotton grower. It is to be hoped, however, that it will not follow in the path of the English sparrow, which in some respects is a worse evil than the worm which it was brought here to exterminate.—New York Trade Review.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.—For several years during the summer months I have been subject to bowdler of the bowels, which quickly ran into a very bad diarrhoea and this trouble was frequently accompanied with severe pain and cramps. I used to call on doctors for my trouble but it became so regular a summer affliction that in my search for relief, I became acquainted with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which proved so effective and so prompt that I came to rely exclusively upon it, and when it was finally ascertained that this was the cause of my trouble, I was greatly relieved. I have since used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive. It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. "One bottle convinces." At chemists.

WEEKLY DISCUSSION OF PROPOSED COUNTY ACT

An Address On the Subject by the Secretary of the Commission—Question of Hearing From the Public Discussed.

At its meeting last night the County Act Commission learned from a statement made by T. McCants Stewart that there are serious snags in the way of framing a county government act which will stand the test of the courts. The Commission decided before proceeding with the framing of the act to listen to the views of all citizens who may wish to attend their meetings with reference to the particular points which stand in the way of the framers of the act.

The meeting was attended by Chairman H. E. Cooper, F. W. Beckley, T. McCants Stewart, C. L. Crabbe, and E. M. Watson, and Secretary Avery.

Mr. Stewart's address was as follows: "There are several classes of citizens to be considered in framing a county act, namely: (1) Those who are opposed to county government on the ground, (a) that it is not wanted by the taxpayers, (b) that it will increase taxes, and (c) that the present centralized government is all we need for our small area and population; and (2) those who are opposed to county government on the grounds above stated, and on the further ground, that they do not believe in the capacity of the majority of our people to conduct an economical and efficient county government. (3) Those who, being diametrically opposed to the above described classes, favor a county government, similar to the most advanced systems of the States, covering schools, health and every other department usually found under local control. (4) Those who favor a simple form of county government to start with, one that the people can easily support and conduct, and which can be enlarged, as we grow in experience—holding that we should do like young married people, who start house-keeping in a small house, and add additions from time to time.

"It will be impossible to meet the views of these different classes, especially where it is contended: (1) that county government is not wanted by the taxpayers, and (2) that the people have not the capacity for it. It is a matter of regret that we have these latter objections facing us on the threshold of our duties. But as all the political parties of our territory have declared themselves in favor of county government, and as this commission was created by a unanimous vote of the legislature, we have to ignore these objections as to undesirability and incapacity, and go ahead with our work with the hope that these last named objections may be abandoned, and that the people who now urge them may help us to frame an acceptable county act, after it is passed by the legislature, may take a hand in the work of administering it honestly and efficiently.

"Between the two classes—one desiring an unlimited act, embracing every department usually under local control, and the other a simple act, not embracing, at the start, every department usually under local control, there must be compromise, if we are to proceed without congressional ratification. "The thoughtful address to this commission by Mr. Chairman Cooper has commanded wide and serious attention, because of the danger to county government, which seems to him to be in several provisions of the organic act. "There is a widespread feeling, that, in the light of Mr. Cooper's statement, and in view of the spirit of the decision of our Supreme Court—nullifying the county act of 1903, it is doubtful if under the organic act the people can elect county boards; and, further, that it is doubtful if the legislature can absolutely surrender territorial property to the counties. Other matters are also held to be of doubtful character in the relationship between county government and the organic act.

"Of course, we can meet and overcome these objections, if they be well founded, by drawing separate acts, and recommending that they be submitted to Congress for ratification. "But we cannot escape the fact, that the organic act is our constitution. All our laws must conform to it. The objection urged against a board of supervisors elected by the people is contained in Section 30 of the organic act, which provides that, 'the governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii, appoint . . . members of the board of health, commissioners of public instruction, board of prison inspectors, board of registration and inspectors of election, and any other boards of a public character that may be created by law.'"

"I believe that this provision applies only to Territorial boards. There seems to be no other conclusion possible. If we read this provision in connection with the whole of Section 30 and Section 26, which latter section provides: 'The legislature may create counties and towns and may municipalities within the Territory of Hawaii and provide for the government thereof.'"

"But as there is always the other side in legal interpretation, our Supreme Court could hold the view that the government, under the organic act, must attempt all county boards. It is the view of such an opinion that the county act drawn by us must be submitted to Congress for ratification, and we are to draw an act which will stand the test of the courts, which should be

provided for in a separate act. "And I fully concur with our Chairman in the opinion that such matters as taxation, license, etc., should be dealt with in separate acts.

"The board of supervisors should be limited as to the rate of taxation; and should be required to spend annually a certain percentage of the revenues on roads, bridges and other public improvements; and they should be required to keep their expenses within their income, making it a penal offence to intentionally and wilfully appropriate more money than is known to be in the treasury, or estimated by the Tax Assessor and Collector to come into it during the year.

"This is not the time and place to enumerate the limitations and safeguards which we should put in our act. It is sufficient now to say that we should attempt to construct a system that can be run economically, and we must insure it against extravagance, waste and dishonesty. "Excepting the supervisors, each county can get along with the same officials now on each island, their duties being as now required by law, subject to such modifications as may suggest themselves as necessary to fully carry out our county plan of government and to insure accountability. For example, the officials having public moneys in their custody should be compelled to make daily deposits in a bank, or banks designated by the supervisors, and to furnish the supervisors for publication weekly statements of receipts and expenditures. "Salaries in some cases may be further reduced; and we should require all salaried county officials to give their time exclusively to the work of the county.

"The supervisors should have power to reduce the number of officials, or their salaries, but not to increase them without legislative sanction. Of course, no reduction should be allowed within a term of office.

"The introduction of county government will unfortunately bear hard upon the salaries of territorial officials. The legislature will be compelled to make material reductions in them, and in that way prevent the machinery of government from being oppressive upon the taxpayers. "I do not think that there should be any excessive bonds provided for, or allowed. They should be reasonable, so as to allow the poor, but honest and intelligent man to take a hand in the government. There should, however, be penal provisions against wilful mistake, against bribery and embezzlement. Our act should stand for intelligent, efficient and honest administration of public affairs.

"Many citizens seem to have the idea, that this commission can frame a bill for towns and cities. I said to a leader of one of our political parties, who urged this matter upon me, that the joint resolution under which we are appointed, limits us to county government; that, if he wanted more than this, he should have exerted himself at the meeting of the legislature to have passed a resolution carrying a wider scope.

"If we succeed in framing a county act, which shall take its place permanently among the statutes of our Territory, we shall have done all that has been required of us; and it will be a long step towards learning the lesson which Governor Carter said at Hilo we need to learn so much, when he used these memorable words: 'The lesson we need to learn in Hawaii is that the government is the people, and the people are the government. There has been a different conception, which considered the government as an institution separate and apart from the people. If we can get all the people to realize that the government's interest and the people's interests are identical, and that it is the purpose of my administration to make the will of the people the will of the government, we shall be satisfied.'"

Following his address Mr. Stewart moved the following resolution: Resolved, That this commission request the citizens, hereinafter named, and any others willing so to do, to favor it with their views, orally or in writing, upon the questions below stated; and that the hearings thereof be commenced at the regular meeting of this body on Tuesday evening, July 19th, 1904, at 7:30 o'clock; namely:

1. Under the organic act, can a county board of supervisors be elected by the voters?
2. If the organic act prohibit election, shall a county act be drawn providing for the election of supervisors by the voters, and be submitted to Congress for ratification?
3. Shall a county act be drawn carrying the governor's right to appoint, and Congress be requested to amend the organic act so that the voters may elect county boards?
4. Shall we base our county system permanently on the right of the Governor to appoint all county boards?
5. Shall the county act provide for county control of education, health, and roads, bridges and wharves?

W. R. Castle, J. G. Pratt, J. J. Dunne, J. M. Poepe, W. H. Smith, D. H. Case, J. D. Willard, F. J. Lowrey, A. V. Gear, Lorrin Thurston, and Harry Armitage; and the following gentlemen, who were elected District Attorneys of their respective Counties, namely: W. T. Rawlins, J. U. Smith, Guy F. Maydwell, John Richardson, and S. K. Kase.

Messrs. Watson and Beckley opposed the portion of the resolution specially naming persons to be invited to address the Commission, on the grounds that there were many persons not named in the resolution who are interested in County Government and might be offended if an invitation was extended to others and not to themselves. As finally amended and passed the names were left out and all citizens were generally invited, with the understanding that each member of the Commission could invite anyone he wished to address the Commission. The meeting then adjourned.

Prize of land about Pearl Harbor are being investigated by the Federal Government looking toward the establishment of a bathhouse at Pearl Harbor entrance. The land bathhouse is being investigated by the Federal Government.

MISS KELLEY PASSES OUT

Efficient Clerk in the Secretary's Office Leaves.

Miss Kate Kelley, chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, laid down her pen yesterday afternoon at the close of the day's business, and thereupon ended her long official career with the local government.

Acting Governor Atkinson addressed a letter to Miss Kelley in which he warmly thanked her for her past efforts, paying a high tribute to her clerical capacity and wished her success in whatever venture she undertook in the future.

Miss Kelley has been clerk in the same office for the past ten years, passing through the successive changes of government from the Provisional Government, Republic and lastly under the present form of Territorial government. She leaves for the Coast on the steamship China.

DISGUISED APANA CAUGHT GAMBLERS

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Apana, the Chinese policeman, made a record for himself last night. He caught forty Chinese gambling in an upstairs room on Smith street. Although four doors and four watchmen barred his way a clever disguise gained him admittance and the jig was up. Apana, like other members of the raiding force at the police station, is now so well known that it is impossible for him to go anywhere, at night, in Chinatown undisguised without Chinese raising the cry of "cop." The Chinese have posted various men, whose business is to know by sight every known police officer and informer, to watch the entrance to gambling resorts and on the approach of the police raise the alarm in time.

Apana wore a native hat, a pair of black glasses, and a Chinese coat. Then he blacked his upper lip sufficiently to give the impression that he needed a shave badly, and started raiding. He passed four doors of the entrance to the Smith street resort and when in the gaming room watched the progress of the game for a moment or two before being recognized. Forty men were arrested and will be dealt with today by Judge Lindsay.

While station clerk McKinnon was making out bail receipts for the crowd, attorney C. C. Biting entered the station and announced that as the whole crowd were his clients he demanded that the police do not ill-treat them. Then he went outside again and made off on his horse.

DEATHS DOUBLED BIRTHS IN JUNE

Deaths reported for the month of June more than doubled the number of births, the former being recorded at the Board of Health offices as seventy and births at thirty-three. There were also fifty-seven marriages during the same month.

Statistics of the Health Board show that of the seventy deaths, forty-seven were males and twenty-three females. There were twenty-eight Hawaiians, seven Chinese, eleven Portuguese, thirteen Japanese, three from Great Britain, six Americans, two of other nationalities not recorded.

WEAKNESS

When you are weak, nervous, and all run down, everything seems to go wrong. Ayer's Sarsaparilla will build you up, make your nerves strong, and give you pure, rich blood. Here is what a nurse of large experience says about it.



Mrs. E. B. Chappell, Stawell, Victoria, sends us her photograph, and writes:

"I have been a nurse for thirty-five years, and I take great pleasure in recording my experience with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills. I have used these medicines in different parts of the world, both for myself and my patients. I have had great success with them, especially in cases of nervous prostration, impure blood, skin diseases, and weakening illnesses in general. I most heartily recommend these medicines to all sufferers from any of the above-named distressing complaints."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get Ayer's.

Ayer's Pills cure constipation. Sugar-coated, mild, and healthy.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE TO HELP OUT HONOLULU

Merchants' Association Committee Takes Strong Ground for Low- er Steamship Fares.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The following committee report on methods to secure the relief of financial and business conditions in Honolulu was submitted to the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association yesterday and will be filed with the Association at a meeting to be held Friday afternoon:

Honolulu, June 17, 1904.
To the President and Members of the Merchants' Association:

Gentlemen: Your Committee, to whom was assigned the task of preparing some suggestions on the subject of passenger rates between Honolulu and the Pacific Coast of the United States, submits the following, with a full realization that there are many difficulties in the way of its adoption, and that strong antagonism and opposition from influential sources will have to be met before any radical change from present rates can be secured.

Present conditions, so far as passenger travel is concerned, show clearly and positively that no consideration is given by the several Ocean Transportation Companies, either from the standpoint of probable expansion of their business here or from any appreciation of the needs of requirements of the people of this Territory; on the contrary there is every indication of a mutual understanding between these companies to maintain the highest rates the traffic will bear, and it is a peculiar fact that at about the time the question of tourist travel was being taken up for the first time with any degree of concerted effort, instead of supporting such a proposal and making some offer to render assistance, either by advice or according to the request made by this Association through its representatives for some modification of the fares then existing, this particular time was chosen to make an advance in round trip rates between Honolulu and San Francisco, amounting to \$10.00, or nearly 10 per cent.

Unfortunately for this community the United States shipping laws serve only to support and foster such extortion, and in the absence of competition our people are, so far, helpless. With the exception of one local boat, far too small for the purpose, if moderate prices prevailed, all steamers calling at this port are through boats, having their terminus either at Oriental points or in the Australian Colonies, and as a consequence the trade they may or may not pick up at Honolulu is a matter of more or less indifference to them, or apparently so, as they appear to be united in maintaining fares between Honolulu and San Francisco for a round trip ranging between 12 per cent, and 50 per cent, higher than between other ports in the Pacific. The following statement, compiled from the published schedule of the O. S. S. Co., will substantiate this:

A round trip ticket between San Francisco and Honolulu costs \$135.00. Distance traveled, 4,200 miles; rate per mile, 3.21 cents. Taking this rate as a basis, the following result is shown:

Distance	Per No. days	Rate
miles	on trip	per day
4200	0	\$135.00
321	12	7.00
2316	22	7.00
1500	26	8.70
7316	25	2.87
2316	25	2.87
8740	30	2.87
2850	32	2.87
9970	36	2.87
2850	36	2.87
30000	42	2.10
30000	42	2.10
14200		

LOCAL DISCRIMINATION.

While no doubt the explanation will be made that there is a subsidy paid for mails carried between some of the above ports, it does not appear reasonable that it should cost our traveling public 53 per cent, more to go to San Francisco and return than it does passengers from Sydney, in proportion to the service rendered. Your Committee believes that if the same relative rates were charged to Honolulu as are now asked to Tahiti, which would mean about \$60.00 for the round trip, the increased travel to Hawaii would soon prove as profitable to the local boat as the subsidy enjoyed on the Tahiti run. It may be concluded that during the present excess of travel to the mainland, and in view of the insufficient accommodation afforded by the through steamers to carry it, it is useless to look for relief on through boats, or to expect concessions in rates from them, and the matter at once becomes a question of how to obtain another or larger local vessel suitably fitted to carry passengers at a rate of about \$60.00 for the round trip.

If it is correct, as your committee is informed, that the Oceanic Steamship Company have two available vessels laid up now in San Francisco, and have failed to attempt to relieve conditions here, it would seem to be useless to approach them for any decreased rates, yet it is possible that some inducements might be made for them to favorably consider such a proposal. The only tangible inducement that can be offered is a guarantee of a certain amount of freight both ways. If, however, a sufficient guarantee of freight can be obtained, why not approach other companies who have a single large vessel that can do the work? Why be satisfied with anything less than the best that may be available?

QUESTION OF FREIGHT.

It seems to your Committee that the first thing to be undertaken is to endeavor to secure guarantees for return freights to San Francisco, the matter of incoming freights presenting less difficulty. It is here represented that the only reliable source from which such return freights could be guaranteed is through the Planters' Association, and it is submitted that what would be required, say 2000 tons per month, would be such a small proportion of the whole (a little over 5 per cent.) of the annual crop, that it could not seriously discommode them, and it would be of invaluable assistance to the object we have in view. It is well understood that new negotiations are now in progress for the handling of the sugar crop, and that these new arrangements contemplate shipment of a larger proportion of the crop to the Pacific Coast than hitherto. Such appropriation of freight could be divided pro rata among the several agencies, and would not be felt by them. In view of the amount of benefit that must ultimately accrue adverse arrangements can only be trivial.

It is therefore proposed for your consideration that proper and immediate representations be made and presented in writing through a special committee of the Association, asking the aid of the Planters' Association, as above indicated, and thus to put them on record as to whether or not the merchants may rely on their cooperation to this slight extent. There have been many occasions when the support of those not immediately interested in the sugar industry has been of both direct and indirect service to the plantations and, although such support may be claimed to have been given from a standpoint of self interest, it is submitted that the introduction of tourists and others who may become investors is of no less importance to the planter than to the merchant, and there can be no sound argument that the former will not reap his share of benefit.

If such outgoing cargo cannot be obtained, it seems hopeless to attain our object for the present in a community crippled by overinvestment, impoverished by the drain of the Federal Government, and having the additional disadvantage of being divided against itself on this and similar questions that involve reciprocal and palpable benefits to all.

HELP FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

It is also the opinion of your Committee that a definite proposition should be made by this Association to the San Francisco Promotion Committee through the medium of the Merchants' Association of San Francisco, pointing out to them the desirability of working in conjunction with Hawaii, they to consider the latter as a desirable and necessary ultimate terminus for those tourists who do not desire to make an Oriental trip. It is well known to us, as well as to our San Francisco friends, that the great bulk of tourist travel goes to Southern California and Florida. We are also aware that San Francisco, as well as Seattle and other northern cities, are and have been for some time endeavoring to secure a proportion of this trade. It should be pointed out to them that San Francisco is not sufficiently tropical to satisfy those whose health or pleasure prompts them to seek either a warm, equable climate, or something novel that cannot be obtained on the mainland. Hawaii can furnish both of these requirements. Furthermore, it should be pointed out to San Francisco that in extending their itineraries to include Hawaii, they will in most instances shut out Southern California, and that by devoting a portion of their efforts to the support of this Territory on the tourist question, and thereby diverting the travel via San Francisco to Honolulu, they will necessarily, in the absence of direct steamer communication between Honolulu and San Pedro, receive the benefit of being the point of advent and exit for the great majority of tourists traveling to and from Hawaii.

It should be also demonstrated that San Francisco as a terminus does not and will not satisfy the average tourist. He has great inducements offered to extend his trip South, in which case he can readily return eastward over the Santa Fe Line without revisiting San Francisco. Hawaii is ready to cooperate with San Francisco, but there must ultimately be reciprocity in this as in all other business propositions. So far as the tourist proposition is concerned, San Francisco and Los Angeles can never work on a basis of reciprocity; each is, and will be, endeavoring to divert trade, particularly tourist trade, from the other, and as Los Angeles is a far nearer approach to a tropical climate than its northern competitor, it would seem that it should be only natural that San Francisco should prefer to work in conjunction with Hawaii, which must prove an adjunct rather than a competitor.

A strong feeling is developing here, that, failing San Francisco, we should endeavor to negotiate with Los Angeles. Your Committee, recognizing certain advantages that might accrue from the fact that the latter city is identified as the Mecca of the tourist on the Pacific Coast, feels that our natural ally for the reasons above stated should, nevertheless, be San Francisco, and the suggestion is made that this Association should first endeavor to secure support from the latter city, to the end of invoking their influence and efforts to assist us in securing lower passenger rates, and first-class service between San Francisco and Honolulu. As an argument, the volume of business we are doing with San Francisco as against other ports, can be shown up very strongly as an especial reason why they should act in this case conjointly with us, in order to prevent our seeking other markets whether for supply or outlet. It is assumed by your Committee that sugar will not always be the only important commodity exported from Hawaii, and that new industries must of necessity develop within the next few years. If San Francisco will work with us there is no reason why that city should not continue to hold as large a proportion of our business as heretofore. If it declines to do so there is no reason why we should not negotiate with any other available market affording reciprocal advantages.

It may further be suggested that the cooperation of San Francisco through the medium of its commercial organizations, having as a result the establishing of transportation rates sufficiently reasonable to induce increased travel to Hawaii, will do more to insure a progressive volume of our present business with that city than could be accomplished by any other method. Immediate benefit will accrue to its merchants, for the reason that our requisitions for supplies must increase proportionately as our population increases, whether transient or permanent. Your Committee therefore favors and recommends a direct negotiation with San Francisco on the above subject before seeking other alliance; but if it should be done promptly, and if satisfactory replies are not forthcoming, we shall then feel at liberty to address the next best available field.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Your Committee recommends, first, that representation be made to the Oceanic Steamship Company, pointing out the comparative discrepancies in cost of travel between Honolulu and other ports in the Pacific by their vessels, asking that in view of past support afforded by this community it be entitled to as low rates as are provided for Tahiti, which would be on the basis of a \$50.00 rate for a single trip between San Francisco and Honolulu, or \$60.00 for a round trip, and requesting that an immediate answer be given as other plans are in contemplation by this Association. Furthermore, that sufficient accommodation should also be guaranteed by the Oceanic Steamship Company for transportation of all intending passengers from this port. Should the Oceanic Steamship Company meet these conditions, the Association in response to pledge its influence in behalf of the Oceanic Steamship Company, so far as it can control travel and freight during an agreed period.

Second, in the event of a refusal or equivocal answer from the Oceanic Steamship Company, an appeal be made to the Planters' Association, on the lines above indicated, presenting, if necessary, the arguments herein obtained, and endeavor made to attain their support and acquiescence.

Third, failing this, appeal to the electorate of this Territory through either the Republican or Democratic convention, or both, for support to a subsidy to be disbursed on the recommendation of the Directorate of this Association, subject to the approval of the Governor, such appeal to be signed by every member of this Association.

Fourth, as auxiliary to proposal No. 1, communicate with the San Francisco Merchants' Association on the lines above indicated.

Fifth, Communicate with the Los Angeles Mercantile representative bodies as the next available field.

Sixth, If all unsuccessful endeavor to divert wharfage tax to the uses of this Association, and pay same to any steamship company that will render us the service we require.

Seventh, If all these measures fail, endeavor to incorporate a local company that will ultimately be strong enough to charter or purchase its own vessel, to be absolutely under local control, soliciting the subscription of every merchant having incoming freight, and if practicable extending the operations of such corporation to the development of fruit raising, or any other agricultural industry that will supply outgoing cargo.

Respectfully submitted,
Signed: GEO. W. SMITH,
ROBT. CATTON,
E. A. MCINERNEY,
JAMES WAKEFIELD,
JNO. H. SOPER,
J. G. ROTHWELL.

MAIL SUBSIDIES.
Since writing the above, your Committee has made inquiries into the subsidies paid by the United States Government for the carriage of mails by American steamers on trans-Pacific runs and finds as follows:

The total amount of mail subsidies paid by the United States Government for this service in 1903 was \$431,251.26. These payments are made to the different transportation companies concerned when running to foreign ports, such as Oriental points or to the Australian Colonies, on the basis of \$4.00 per mile traveled on the outward trip for steamers of the first-class and \$2.00 per mile for the return trip.

DEMOCRATS RATIFY THE ST. LOUIS NOMINATIONS

A Small Crowd Listens to Several Speeches by Local Party Leaders.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

A part of Honolulu's democracy was out last night in Emma Square to ratify the selection of Parker and Davis by the St. Louis convention. There were probably a hundred persons seated on the benches among the trees, while nine or ten speakers foregathered in the band stand. Chairman Pete O'Sullivan had arranged such a long list of speakers that by the time Fred Turill was called upon, he being the last on the program, there were hardly a dozen people left in the park, and the speaker contented himself with merely telling the audience to watch how the Democrats would make things hum this coming November.

Save for two speakers, the names of Parker and Davis were almost lost sight of in the scramble of some of the speakers to go over the whole catalogue of "villainies" the Republican Party has wrought in the territory. Emmelhuth, Erving, "Shanks" Mossman and others of the old Home Rule kind inveighed against the Republican party here, saying the same things that were heard in the days of Wilcoxism. Time and occasional change of party have deprived the former Home Rulers who are now camped out in the Democratic wigwags, of none of their invective.

In a whispered consultation among some of the leaders on the platform, as the hour was growing late and the speakers waxed warm over local issues, it was said that the issues of the fall campaign were being exposed too early in the game. From the speeches it was evident that among the planks the Democrats will stand on this fall will be the County Act, the alleged shortcomings of the local administration in the expenditure of the Loan Fund, the Loan Fund Act itself, alleged employment of Japanese labor on public works, incompetency of officeholders, the Governor's undated "resignations," cut in salaries, especially of the school-teachers, etc.

About the most sensible talk last night was that of W. A. Kinney. It was sound advice to the Hawaiians to give up rainbow chasing in a purely native party and join one or the other of the two national parties. As to Hearst, an almost discreet silence was maintained. It was a wonderful contrast to the lively scenes in the Democratic convention held a few weeks ago when everybody was in a frenzy to use Hearst's name and laud him as the only Democrat in the land. One speaker tried to tell how it all happened about Hearst. Hearst's manager was in the audience, screened from view by a shadow from an electric wire.

The ratification meeting opened with an address by Chairman P. O'Sullivan, the interpretation of his speech being made into Hawaiian by Fred. Weed. When the announcement was made of the names, in stentorian tones, of "Judge" Alton B. Parker of New York, and ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, no applause was heard, but the second time the names came, faint applause rippled from platform to benches. Chairman O'Sullivan spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen: This is a ratification meeting. It is called for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, and Senator Henry G. Davis, of Virginia, one nominated for President, the other for Vice-President of the United States of America. Throughout the States and Territories of this Union, men will proclaim that Democracy has made a choice and a winning one. It is always usual that political faiths ratify their nominations. Tonight we assure Judge Alton B. Parker and that old veteran Democrat, Henry G. Davis, of Virginia, of our fealty.

"Young men for action—Alton B. Parker. Old men for counsel—Henry G. Davis, of Virginia. The North—the South. United we stand for truth. "Democracy always with and for the people has selected men whose honesty, integrity and worth cannot be assailed. Their standards are upon the mountain tops. Their followers will be legion."

COL. MCCARTHY TALKS.

Col. C. J. McCarthy, the next speaker, was greeted with applause. He plunged boldly into his subject, and aroused considerable enthusiasm. He spoke in part as follows:

"We are here tonight as a precinct club to ratify the nominations made in our convention in St. Louis on Saturday last. It gives me great pleasure to know that the Democrats have nominated that great Democrat, Judge Alton Brooks Parker of New York, (applause). Parker is a man that is made from that kind of timber which Presidents come from. (applause). I know that the votes of the people will put him in the White House, a fit successor to that great Democrat, ex-President Cleveland.

"He will show that as a farmer, which he has been, he will weed out the Republican fields and clear them of such rank growths as the Postoffice Department, which has caused such a scandal.

"It has been said that Parker is a trust man, but while sitting on the bench of the State of New York, when that question came up he decided that agriculture of capital, whether from a man or an unscrupulous one, had the power to crush the people, were unscrupulous. On the question of the tariff he has also put himself on record, and that is in line with the other hand rule your-

against the Government levying taxes to pay expenses above those legitimately incurred. Parker will be our next President and don't you forget it!" (applause).

HARRY SWINTON.

Harry B. Swinton made a funny speech, first in English, and then in Hawaiian. Some of his humor, and his reasons for being a Democrat were as follows:

"We are here as a gentle reminder that the Democratic party is not dead but very much alive, and here to stay. It is pretty near time we endorse this great, good American, Judge Parker. It is about time somebody else had the management of this Territory.

"What Patrick Henry said long ago is what concerns us. Look about you. Have you ever seen such conditions as we have now? Somebody else should be at the helm.

"In November, remember that the Republican party will be snowed under so deep that they won't hear Gabriel's trumpet. Parker will be elected just as sure as hell is a mouse-trap. That is a prophecy. You will see the Republicans with long faces and disappointment sticking out on their faces like quills on a Porcupine. (laughter).

"I have always been a Democrat, except for a few months when I was a Republican pro tem. I thought then my party was a defunct party, but it has come to life again and so I'm back. When you ask me why I'm a Democrat I ask you to look back eleven years and then you will see why all Hawaiians should be Democrats. My fellow-Hawaiians don't understand about the loss of their country. If the monarchy is not in existence, it was not the Democratic party's fault. For that reason I am a Democrat, first, last and all time, dead or alive." (laughter).

ATTORNEY KINNEY.

W. A. Kinney was the next speaker, giving an address first in English and then in Hawaiian. He said: "We Democrats occupy a peculiar position in the islands. The democracy has no enduring position among the Hawaiian people. It is right to admit it. It means the fall end of things to Hawaiians. But time alone will show that the Democratic party is the only sound party in the United States. Because of its principles the Republican party is the doomed party and it will go out of existence long before the Democratic party shows any signs of age. The Democracy is a party of conservation. It is slow to leave the beaten path and take up innovations. Its declarations in behalf of human liberty, its steady opposition to granting special privileges to the few will be appreciated in time by the mass of the people. If the Hawaiians could be taken to a great city and see the thousands of people following in the train of the Democratic party it would be a great lesson to them.

"The signs of the times point to the necessity for the Hawaiians to come out from a strictly native party to step upon a broader plane and join the great party. When the annexation change came it was probably right for them to organize a purely native party. We know enough now to know we are governed from Washington and they can make laws for us in every direction. It is sheer foolishness to maintain a strictly native party here, and the Hawaiians must be shown the necessity of joining the Democratic party so that you will have influence at Washington. The people feel friendly to the Hawaiians but they say why don't they join with us, as Democrats, so that we can do all we can to help the Hawaiians.

"The position of the Democratic party has been immeasurably advanced by the nomination of Judge Parker. If elected President of the United States it will be his care to acquaint himself with the conditions of the islands. There is a Democracy here to meet his views—if he is elected. Will you Hawaiians make a showing, or seek to carry your point by a party of a few thousand that cannot possibly attract the attention of the people of the mainland? How much have any of you to do in directing the affairs of these islands? You can never count for anything until you ally yourselves with the great party of the United States—the Democratic party. The Home Rule party has ended its usefulness. By continuing the Home Rule organization you rivet the security of the Republican party in control of our island affairs.

"I am a Democrat and not a Republican.

"Now my position in connection with annexation. In justification of that move I will say it had to come. Hundreds of times I have read in the native papers that annexation would drive the Hawaiians to the mountains. Annexation came with terrible anguish to many who could not bear to see the change. It was a matter which could not be discussed. Time could explain. We are not yet in the mountains, but are as free as before. We all have the full rights of American citizenship.

"We write you to the future and not to the past. Take all the United States has given you, exercise the full privilege of American citizenship, forsake all that which is useless. Live up to the full measure of American citizenship. Hawaiians have a right to vote for men who will not drive the race out of the islands. On the other hand you your-

selves, regardless of race or color, for what the man is and not because of his color." (Applause.)

Sam Kalou was the next speaker introduced. He spoke in Hawaiian.

MOSSMAN TALKS.

"Shanks" Mossman said: "When the Democratic convention nominated Parker, I knew what it was doing. I believe the Hawaiians in instructing for Hearst did right, for they have made him their friend. His papers will look after their interests. Judge Parker is a safe man. The advantages of the Democratic party are shown in the two conventions when the Republicans cut down the representation from Hawaii to two while the Democrats let in the whole six. On the mainland there seems to be the same trouble as here. Most of the public offices seem to be running short of cash. "There has been a great deal of wrong-doing here. Where has the seed been planted. I believe it was at the polls. You saw the Attorney General working hand in hand with a crimp. If you can see what is going on before the curtain you can judge what is going on behind the curtain.

"See what the Republicans are doing up Midway. They have Japanese laborers who are no good, and have to cable here for white men. It's the same in the transport service. "Kalauokalani in the last Legislature was voting with the Republicans. You can't blame the members of the House for going to the Republicans and voting like a lot of sheep just to beat him out."

JOHN EMMELUTH.

John Emmelhuth was the next speaker. He said in part: "We trust that Parker will be elected. That's all I've got to say about national politics. What concerns you and I is what the Democratic party is going to do here in the next four months. For twenty-five years here there has been an element in control that has the idea it is the only one to direct affairs in the islands. It believes it can't do wrong, an element that wouldn't do right if it could. This element arrogated to itself the organization of the Republican party here. If they had organized the Democratic party we would all have been dead. In the twenty-five years I have been here I have not seen business so flat, so disastrous as in the last eighteen months. What is the history of that party up to the present?" Here Mr. Emmelhuth went into invective against the Republican party, charging it with political crimes. He lugged in the county act, and insulted "a Wyoming lawyer" by reference to an infirmity, because he worked up the county act.

Mr. Emmelhuth railed at the Territorial Government for the reduction of expenses of the government especially the salaries of the school teachers and called it "villainous." He said that all the graft had its inception in the government itself. "If there is to be any purity of government in this Territory it must come from the Democrats, and don't you forget it." Mr. Emmelhuth also wanted the Democrats to shut out the system of voting. He then criticized the announcement of Henry E. Cooper, chairman of the County Act Commission, that the act must be in accordance with the Organic Act. Emmelhuth said the act, if ratified by the local legislature, had nothing to ask of Congress.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Stephen Umauma spoke next in Hawaiian.

W. E. Ervine, a former Home Ruler, said it was a pleasure to ratify the nominations of the "peerless Democrats," Parker and Davis. "Locally, this is the place we can help ourselves," he said, "and the Democrats in the mainland will aid us." After going after Judge Dole, calling him an "incompetent," Ervine floundered about in an attempt to talk finances, but got hopelessly mixed. He ended by abusing everybody but a Democrat.

G. K. Luka mounted the rostrum next, speaking in Hawaiian, and was followed by Fred. Turill, who made the final address. He said the Democratic party of the islands was organized. There will be no fusion with any body.

Kalauokalani was scored for the position he took. Mr. Turill said the Home Rulers had chased rainbows too long and should join one of the big parties.

WHAT THIS MAN SAYS

Only Recchoes the Sentiment of Thousands in Our Republic.

The Honolulu reader is asked to thoroughly investigate the following. This can readily be done as the gentleman whose statement is published below will be only too pleased to give minute particulars to anyone enquiring not out of idle curiosity but if the enquirer really suffers from any of the consequences which always attend weakened or inactive kidneys. Read carefully what this gentleman has to say:

Mr. J. D. Conn, of this city, is a carpenter by trade, and is employed at the Oahu railroad. "I was troubled," says Mr. Conn, "with an aching back. The attacks occurred periodically for years, and especially if I happened to catch cold. There were also other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were out of order. A short time ago, I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and the wonderful things they were doing.

Proceeding, then, to Hollister & Co.'s drug store, I obtained some of these. Since taking these pills there is a great improvement in me. I always keep some of the pills on hand now so as to be provided for any contingency. I feel sure if anyone troubled as I was should give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial they will not fail to be benefited by them."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and stockholders at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter,
SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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A. W. PEARSON,
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FRIDAY : : : : JULY 15

POLITICS AS A CAREER.

Senator Depew in his recent address at Yale gave young men some sound advice against going into public life but he overdid the matter when he said that "There is not an instance on record where a young man has entered an administrative department and has afterwards risen to a position of prominence."

The New York Senator overlooks some object lessons close at hand. A young man named Daniel S. Lamont took a small public clerkship at Albany, in the Senator's State, became secretary to a Governor and President, then Secretary of War and is now a railway manager and millionaire. George B. Cortelyou, one of the rising men of the country, was a department stenographer but a few years ago, John Hay began his public career as an assistant private secretary to President Lincoln. Representative Hitt began as a Government messenger and Senator Gorman as a page. There are probably many other exceptions to the Depew rule worth looking up.

Still in a general way the New York Senator is right. A Government clerk rarely grows, except in his own subordinate line of duty. A regular salary and short hours spoil him for private business and his absence from the place where his "pull" was gained soon loses it for him and he can expect no more home backing for a higher post. When the time comes for him to get out of office he finds that a political career is no recommendation to a business one. Most Government clerks and pretty near all honest politicians die poor. The exceptions merely prove the rule.

Honolulu can afford some cogent examples of the bad beginning which a young man makes when he goes into politics for a livelihood, but they are too near home to point out.

MORE TIME FOR THE FAIR.

The claim is made that the physical setting of the World's Fair at St. Louis has cost over \$60,000,000. Certainly the pictures of the place suggest a height and breadth of splendor which only a prodigious use of millions could supply. It is a tremendous outlay for a transient show, for a World's Fair in the northern climate of the United States only presents a completed display for about four months and during that brief space of time it must look for nearly all the returns it is to get from its investment.

Why would it not be practicable to keep such a fair as that at St. Louis running for two years, giving it a second summer with added attractions? Is it not to be supposed that, with the world to draw upon, it could expect a longer run than Barnum's circus counts upon when it visits New York or than Irving may expect when he opens a new and stirring season in London? Here is the greatest show ever made in the world, this one at St. Louis, and yet we give it lease of life through a shortened summer only. It deserves to be held together so long as there are enough people desirous of seeing it to pay its running expenses and swell a sinking fund.

ONE OFFICE AT A TIME.

Acting Governor Atkinson is right in deciding that Legislator Hana is not eligible to the office of district magistrate whether he resigns his seat in the House or not. A legislator cannot resign to the Governor, nor would a resignation filed with the Legislature itself, were that body in session, answer Mr. Hana's purpose. The law distinctly holds Mr. Hana to one office during the time for which he was elected. In terms as follows:

Organic Act, Sec. 11. That no member of the Legislature shall, during the term for which he is elected, be appointed or elected to any office of the Territory of Hawaii.

There are one or two other cases in which application of the law should be made.

Mukden, the headquarters of Alexieff and Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese have been repulsed at Port Arthur, losing 25,000 men by the explosion of mines. If the story is true it will naturally end the attempt to carry Port Arthur by storm and compel a long siege for which the Japanese, owing to the loss of heavy guns at sea, are not well-equipped. However some modification of the mortality report may come from the Japanese side, as it seems hardly possible that 25,000 men could have been massed over mines or permitted, assuming a few thousand were killed at the start by that agency, to go forward and encounter more.

Watermelons are piling up on the small farms but no way seems to have been found to restore the muskmelon crop which was once so plentiful here. There is no more muskmelon on the Hawaiian melon or cantaloupe and if a parasite can be had to counteract the pest that destroys it, science will have conferred a distinct boon on gastronomy.

The campaign poets who are trying to rhyme Roosevelt and Fairbanks are having the worst of the dog days.

A GROWING COMMERCE.

Exports from the United States to Canada will be larger in the fiscal year about to end than in any preceding year. Reports just prepared by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, show for the ten months for which figures are already received total exports to Canada amounting to \$104,000,000, against \$98,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1903 and eighty-nine millions in the same months of 1902. Going back to 1897, the year in which the Canadian reduction in tariff on imports from the United Kingdom went into effect, the figures of our exports to Canada during the ten months ending with April, 1897, are \$51,903,573, or but one-half those of the ten months ending with April, 1904.

The Canadian reduction of duty on imports from the United Kingdom and certain of its colonies began in April, 1897, with a reduction of twelve and one-half per cent. In 1898 this reduction was increased to twenty-five per cent, and in 1900 to thirty-three and one-third per cent, and has so continued up to the present time. A table showing the total exports from the United States to Canada, covering a long term of years, indicates that there has been a more rapid growth in exports to Canada since 1897 than at any period preceding that year. For the full fiscal year our exports to Canada were, in 1874, \$41,000,000; in 1884, \$44,000,000; in 1894, \$56,000,000; in 1897, the year in which the Canadian reduction of duty on imports from the United Kingdom occurred, \$65,000,000, and in 1904 seem likely to be nearly or quite \$130,000,000, and will exceed those of any preceding year.

Of imports into the United States from Canada the total for 1874 was, in round terms, \$34,000,000; in 1884, \$38,000,000; in 1894, \$31,000,000, and in 1904, will be about, \$48,000,000.

Comparing the growth of Canadian imports from the United States and the United Kingdom since 1897, the Canadian figures show imports for consumption: From the United States in 1897, \$61,619,041, and in 1903, \$137,605,193; from the United Kingdom, in 1897, \$29,412,188, and in 1903, \$58,896,501.

MINES IN WAR

Some days ago news came by cable from Tokio that events of first importance might be looked for soon at Port Arthur. It was intimated that the Japanese would assault. Now comes the report from Alexieff's headquarters at Mukden that the little brown men were repulsed and 28,000 of them killed by the explosion of mines; a report which is reiterated by the General Staff at St. Petersburg with the further claim that 30,000 were killed. If the news is half true it is bad enough; if it is wholly true it is a terrible disaster to Japan and a bad beginning for Marshal Oyama and General Kodama, who must have arrived on the peninsula in time to direct the assault.

Mines are changing the character of war both by sea and land. They are not precisely new, but they have never before been put to such decisive use. Before the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and Russia at least one great fleet action was expected; but none came, although naval losses on both sides have been large. That moving mine called the torpedo boat and the anchored and floating mine have fought out this war, the fleets being careful not to range up and fight in the good, old-fashioned way.

On land the first great loss, assuming the reports from the Russian staff to be true, were caused, not by the shock of contending hosts, but by the pressure of a button connected with buried explosives. The affair at Port Arthur was not a battle but a massacre, not the work of valor but of machinery. So was the sinking of the Petropavlovsk and the Hatsue. What is to become of war if ships cannot swim the sea or men march on the land without peril of invisible dynamite? Will it be driven into the air as Tennyson foresaw or will it give way as settlement of private grievances by force finally did to the adjudication of law?

TRUSTS.

There are no politics in trusts. The Fifty-third Congress, Democratic, did not raise a finger against trusts. Republican Legislatures have been just as active and fruitlessly active against trusts as Democratic Legislatures. The Federal law against trusts bears the name of a Republican. Democrats are just as much engaged in the existing trusts as Republicans are. In fact trusts are no more Republican and no less Democratic than are partnerships. As to the hope of regulating them Grover Cleveland proposed a way and Theodore Roosevelt, in his dealing with the Northern Securities case, found one. Mr. Hearst, in his suit against the coal trust found another. But the trouble is that the trusts are so powerful and protean that, when checked in one place they turn up in another with their charters and methods changed to save their powers of mischief.

The Advertiser does not believe, notwithstanding the gossip of the past few weeks, that the Governor has made any choice for the Postmaster of Honolulu. In such an important matter it would not be like him to give an off-hand indorsement. He has, in respect to other appointments consulted the business community; and in the case of the judicial appointments his test of public opinion was thorough. To say that he has picked out a man to handle the mail of this city without sounding the business and professional men and the leading Republicans as to whom they might prefer and in whom they repose confidence, is to assume that he has entirely changed the policy which has so far commended him to the good will of his fellow citizens.

As yet Mr. Struck has answered none of the Advertiser's questions about the responsibility of his concern. The answer is all too plain to need.

Mr. Bryan pledges himself to support the "Wall Street Ticket" now but to resume his anti-Wall Street campaign after election. Nothing is more likely than that he will do so.

DEMOCRACY BAD FOR HAWAII.

Even Mr. W. A. Kinney, skillful as he is in argument, cannot find a good reason for being a Democrat in Hawaii. In his speech at Emma Square he said many things in favor of the National Democracy but except in one reported instance he did not apply them locally. The one Hawaiian advantage he could think of was that a Democratic majority here could get things of a Democratic administration at Washington. But this was an argument chiefly directed against the Home Rule party which has and can have no standing at the national capital; and it answers a Republican purpose quite as well as it does a Democratic one. Surely Democrats in power could not do more for Hawaii than the Republicans in power and the chances are that they would make times vastly harder for us than they are.

For instance the Democratic party is committed to the gradual removal of a protective tariff. That means, in the final analysis, the free importation of sugar, a measure advocated on the plea of making the food of the masses cheaper. Free sugar would utterly ruin Hawaii. It would prostrate the industry by which, in one way or another, all of us live. Of all sufferers the natives, dependent as they are on the wage-paying capacity of the white man, would suffer the most. His interests are vitally wrapped up in the protection of the Hawaiian staple. To be sure Hawaii may safely look to the hold-over Republican Senate for economic protection in the next few years but it cannot afford to give aid and comfort to the enemy, nevertheless.

Again, the Democratic party draws the color line. Its position, throughout the South, is distinctly for a white man's ballot. Hawaii is the only place in the United States where a colored majority commands a free ballot and it does so by grace of the Republican party. The rights of this majority have been specifically threatened by Tillman and are menaced by the general attitude of the Democracy on franchise questions.

Finally the Democrats who constitute the major portion of the party's strength in Congress are dead set against large aggregations of capital. Incorporated wealth is the only leverage big enough to handle the sugar industry of Hawaii. This is, peculiarly, the place of large financial undertakings; it gets little strength from the small capitalist save as he is multiplied and the resources of his class combined to achieve a great end. If the radical Democratic element had its way our gigantic island corporations, including some that Mr. Kinney is interested in, would be so curbed and harried that they could not do business advantageously. Their safety lies in the policy of fair play towards men who do business on a great scale as well as those who move in a small circle—a policy to which the Republican party is committed and under which the nation has gained more financial strength in thirty years than it did in the previous ninety.

The Republicans gave Hawaii reciprocity and annexation. They propose to fortify this group so as to make it a stronghold of that expansionist policy which the Democrats oppose. Without their protective tariff the population here would fall to 50,000 and poverty would be the social rule. Our chief danger lies in the application, to our economic system, of Democratic party views.

MOVING FOR LOW RATES.

The Merchants' Association is taking up the matter of steamship rates with an earnestness and force of logic which ought to bring results. The report of its committee, printed in this issue, is a public document of great value. It not merely asserts but proves that the steamship lines are discriminating against Honolulu; and it details the methods by which such hostility may be combated.

A debate on the report will be held on Friday at the rooms of the Association in the Young Building. If it brings about a concerted public effort to get lower passenger rates between San Francisco and this port, it will not have been held in vain; for it is surely within the power of the men who make Honolulu business for steamship lines to compel fair play. They can have lower rates if they want them. All that is needed is for the heavy shippers to unite.

Democrats who flatter themselves that Parker will be elected and will "carry both houses of Congress," should post up. The United States Senate, as a hold-over body, must be Republican for about eight years, save in the improbable contingency that enough Republican members will die and have Democratic successors to change its politics. One of the things that leads many Republicans in the East to desert Roosevelt is the knowledge that a Republican Senate is secure and that it would prevent the Democrats, if in power otherwise, from doing any mischief.

The General Staff at St. Petersburg seems to have taken too much for granted in the news from Port Arthur and is now hedging. The latest cable from the Russian capital says that the story of a Japanese disaster is "unconfirmed." Quite likely news of an ordinary repulse, sent by wireless from Port Arthur to Chefoo, got mixed as to figures, though it is possible that Alexieff, to take the edge off the bad news in the north or to interfere with the new Japanese loan, then at a critical stage, deliberately invented the startling yarn.

Mr. Bryan pledges himself to support the "Wall Street Ticket" now but to resume his anti-Wall Street campaign after election. Nothing is more likely than that he will do so.

The way to deal with the meat-trusts' strike is to have a strike of meat-eaters. That would soon bring all hands to their wits.

Honolulu is entitled to a responsible postmaster during the next four years and will look to Governor Struck to make good.

GOOD YEAR FOR MANUFACTURES.

Exports of manufactures in the fiscal year which ends today will be the largest in the history of our foreign commerce. A statement just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics shows that the total exports of manufactures for the eleven months ending with May, 1904, were \$410,536,478, and as this sum is 17 million dollars in excess of the eleven months' figures for the year 1900, when manufactures made their high-water mark in exports, it seems perfectly safe to estimate that the total for the full year will be the largest in the history of our foreign commerce.

Comparing the exportations of manufactures for the eleven months for which figures are now available with those of the corresponding months of earlier years, it may be said that the total exports of manufactures in the eleven months ending with May, 1904, are practically twice as great as those for the corresponding months of 1896, two and a half times as great as in 1892, practically three times as great as in 1890, and more than three times as great as in 1888.

In the eleven months ending with May, 1888, the total exportation of manufactures was 120 millions; in 1890, 138 millions; in 1896, 206 millions; in 1900, the year of the largest exportation of manufactures prior to the one just ending, \$393,959,574, and in 1904, \$410,536,478. This increase in the exportation of manufactures occurs in nearly all classes of manufactures.

Comparing the export figures of 30 articles or groups of articles for the eleven months ending with May, 1904, with those of the corresponding months of 1900, the previous high record year in the exportation of manufactures, 23 of the number show an increase, while 7 fall slightly below the figures of 1900. Those which show a reduction as compared with 1900 are iron and steel, cotton manufactures, tobacco manufactures, cycles, glass and glassware, starch, and marble and stone manufactures. In iron and steel the total for eleven months ending with May, 1904, is 109 million dollars against 119 millions in the corresponding months of 1900; of cotton manufactures the total for eleven months ending with May, 1904, is 20 millions against 22 millions for the corresponding months of 1900; cycles, a decrease of about one and a half million dollars; glass and glassware, a reduction of less than 200 thousand dollars; starch, a reduction of a little over 1 million dollars, and marble and stone a drop of about 125 thousand dollars.

The great articles which show increases in the eleven months of 1904, compared with the corresponding months of 1900, are mineral oils, refined; copper manufactures; leather, and manufactures thereof; agricultural implements; chemicals; manufactures of wood; paper, and manufactures thereof; scientific instruments; cars and carriages; raffia; india-rubber manufactures; books, maps, etc.; distilled spirits; musical instruments; clocks and watches; paints and colors; brass manufactures; gunpowder and other explosives; soap; wool manufactures, and jewelry.

Comparing the exports of the eleven months ending with May, 1904, with those of the corresponding months of 1900, leather manufactures show an increase of nearly 6 million dollars; agricultural implements, an increase of 6½ millions; mineral oils, refined, an increase of about 2 millions; wood manufactures, an increase of nearly 2 millions; chemicals, drugs, and dyes, an increase of 1 million dollars; scientific instruments, an increase of nearly 2 millions; cars and carriages, an increase of 2½ millions; manufactures of fibers, nearly 2 millions; books, maps, and engravings, over a million dollars; musical instruments, more than a million dollars; while in the other articles the increases range from 100 thousand dollars up to a million dollars.

DEATH OF PAUL KRUGER.

Oom Paul, whose death has just been announced, was a strong and pathetic figure in the history of his times. A Dutch Covenanter in his religious views he was also one in the sternness of his militant character; and with prayer on his lips and with a stout sword in his hand he led in the work of establishing a great pastoral kingdom in the wilds of South Africa—one modeled, in some degree, upon the Israelitish theocracy. It was not a kingdom in name but in fact, for it was ruled in large measure by one man and that one was Oom Paul Kruger. To him, no doubt, it owes its fall as well as its upbuilding.

The trouble with Oom Paul was that he set himself like a lion in the path of civilization. His semi-Hebrew State belonged to the desert life of three thousand years ago, not to the progressive life of the nineteenth century. For its existence it depended upon isolation, and isolation had become impossible. The great outside world needed South Africa; it called for the gold in its depths and the opportunities of trade and government on its surface. With singular fatuity, so often shown by those who believe themselves the chosen of God, Oom Paul and his followers bade the outside world stay outside. What followed shows that nothing man can set up will repulse civilization. Like the great forces of nature it must have its way, Oom Paul prayed against it with all the strength of a devotional nature. He armed his people against it and challenged an empire to battle; but he and his cause went down as the fates which stand behind the progress of the world ordained. And what a fall was there! There is little in the history of the last century, save the fall of Napoleon and his empire, that presents a more impressive spectacle.

The death of Paul Kruger at this time, as at any time during the past few years, might be described as the best thing that could happen to him. He had outlived his cause, his generation, his usefulness and his wife. There was nothing left for him but to log superfluity on the stage with the play over, the lights out and the audience gone, but to return.

Yokohama fell into the Japanese lap like a ripe cherry.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The bark Andrew Welch sails for San Francisco on July 15.

Thirty thousand dollars is the sum which Auditor Fisher is said to have found to be the amount missing in the Land office accounts during the administration of E. S. Boyd.

W. H. Hanam and his wife left Honolulu on the Sonoma yesterday, after a brief tour of the islands. They spent a couple of weeks on Hawaii Island. Mr. Hanam is a prominent man in the sugar trust.

Acting Governor Atkinson received formal announcements recently from Governor Montague, of Virginia, informing him of the proposed tri-centenary anniversary of the founding of Jamestown, Va., on May 13, 1607.

Acting Governor Atkinson has received information from Captain Harbour, of the U. S. S. New Orleans, at Chefoo, of the desertion of one Albert Ernest Hutton, landsman, who deserted in May. Hutton was enlisted at this port.

Legislator Hana of Hana, Maui, can't resign, so Acting Governor Atkinson says. The legislator sent in his resignation as he expected to receive the appointment of District Magistrate at Hana. Now the Acting Governor has poured cold water on the proposition, stating that the resignation must be made to the Legislature only. Even if the resignation is accepted the legislator cannot hold any public office, the Organic Act strictly opposing such opportunities.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

This is the great French holiday in commemoration of the fall of the Bastille.

Yesterday's mean temperature 77.7 degrees was the highest had for this year.

Miss Florence Yarrow will leave on the China for the Coast. She will spend a two months' vacation mostly in New York.

Harry E. Murray is suing D. H. Lewis on a promissory note for \$500, made July 20, 1898, to John D. Holt and later sold to plaintiff.

John K. Wilder, one of the best-known kamaainas of Honolulu, was the recipient of congratulations yesterday on the attainment of his seventy-first birthday.

Senator Clarence L. Crabbe was appointed chairman of the Board of Fire Commissioners the latter part of June. According to Chief Thurston, the appointment has not been gazetted.

E. W. Russett, manager of the Koloa Soda Works, since returning from a visit to his old home in Ireland, has taken the position of assistant bookkeeper at Koloa plantation, Kauai.

Governor Lof of German Samoa had under consideration, at latest accounts, a petition from settlers that the Government undertake the importation of Chinese as necessary to the development of the colony.

The members of Powhattan Tribe No. 2 will assemble this evening at Mr. L. Livingston's store in the Alexander Young building and march in a body to visit Hawaiian Tribe and take part in the exercises of "Raising up of Chiefs."

Principal Edgar Wood of the Normal School was in consultation with A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, yesterday over the list of applications for teaching positions in that institution for the forthcoming year.

Principal John Bush of the Koloa, Kauai, school was in conference with Superintendent A. T. Atkinson yesterday, when it was decided to equip the enlarged schoolhouse at that place with the most approved model of patent desks.

Time for paying sewer rates without delinquency is extended to July 31.

H. E. Picker was to have sailed in the yacht Spray, with a crew of three men, from Pearl Harbor last night for a cruise around the island of Kauai.

Official notice is given that examinations of candidates for teachers' primary grade certificates will be held at the High School building on August 25 and 26.

At its meeting today the Honolulu Merchants' Association will consider the merchandise taxation matter, which constitutes a grievance with some business men.

Among the arrivals by the Sierra was Dr. John Goddard, of Cleveland, Ohio, who comes to take charge of H. F. Wichman & Co.'s optical department. Dr. Goddard is accompanied by his wife.

A letter from A. G. M. Robertson, Republican National Committeeman, to a friend states that Hawaii had its full quota of six votes in the Chicago Convention. The reduction to two applies to next National Convention, with a fighting chance that it will never be enforced.

Dr. Knudsen and Allan Dunn were mobbed by Japanese laborers at Wai-lua, while out hunting doves, on account of some of their countrymen having been hit with shot by other hunters recently. Dunn's gun was taken from him but later restored through the intervention of Manager Goodale of Wai-lua plantation.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co., informs the Hawaii Promotion Committee that it will not make a special rate of \$110 for the round trip between San Francisco and Honolulu on the occasion of the Knights Templar Conclave in San Francisco next September. Its steamers are booked full for that month at regular rates. The Oceanic Steamship Co. concedes the rate for the steamer Sierra.

The automobile is coming to Honolulu with the evident purpose of staying. Wealthy men are buying improved cars and the fact is not unlikely to find its way to the ivory station. This island is especially attractive to automobile enthusiasts owing to reasonable distances between points of interest, fair main highways and perpetual summer weather.

All Humors

Are impure matters which the skin, liver, kidneys and other organs can not take care of without help, there is such an accumulation of them.

They litter the whole system.

Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles are due to them.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove all humors, overcome all their effects, strengthen, tone and invigorate the whole system.

"I had salt rheum on my hands so that I could not work. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it drove out the humor. I continued its use till the sores disappeared." Mrs. Ira O. Brown, Rumford Falls, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, July 14, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask.
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.,	\$1,000,000	100	.....	300
SUGAR.				
Ewa,	5,000,000	20	19½	20
Haw. Agricultural,	1,200,000	100	.....	.....
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.,	2,812,750	100	80	.....
Hawaiian Sugar Co.,	2,000,000	100	.....	28
Honolulu,	750,000	100	.....	18
Honokaa,	2,000,000	20	.....	25
Haiku,	500,000	100	.....	100
Kahala,	500,000	20	17½	.....
Kihikihi,	2,500,000	50	6	6½
Kipahulu,	180,000	100	.....	100
Koloa,	500,000	100	.....	100
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.,	5,500,000	20	8½	.....
Oahu Sugar Co.,	5,500,000	100	85	.....
Omanas,	1,000,000	20	.....	10
Ookaa,	500,000	20	.....	4
Oloa Sugar Co., Ltd.,	5,000,000	20	4	5
Olowalu,	150,000	100	.....	100
Pahoa Sugar Co.,	5,000,000	100	.....	220
Pala,	750,000	100	.....	100
Pepeskee,	750,000	100	.....	140
Pioneer,	2,750,000	100	.....	90
Waialua Agri. Co.,	4,500,000	100	.....	40
Waialeale,	500,000	100	.....	100
Waipahoehoe,	250,000	100	.....	150
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.,	500,000	100	.....	117½
Inter-Island S. S. Co.,	800,000	100	110	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.,	500,000	100	.....	.....
H. K. L. & Co.,	1,000,000	100	.....	80
Kahala,	500,000	100	.....	8½
Mutual Tel. Co.,	150,000	10	.....	70½

FAKE HEALTH MAN
UP AGAINST IT

The detective found Kja in his room asleep yesterday afternoon. In the room was his bag, two mirrors and two

WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE TO HELP OUT HONOLULU

M'DUFFIE CAUGHT THE THIRD MAN

Matsushima, a Japanese, paid \$3 and cents for having the 14 tickets and one whose only appellation was "Jack" paid the same for being drunk. Julius Bilya was arrested \$2 and cents for assault and battery on one Lyons.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints. It always cures and cures quickly. It can be depended upon even in the most severe and dangerous cases of Cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It should be taken at the first unusual looseness of the bowels, and by all doctors and druggists, chemists, and, in fact, agents for household use.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR MONTH OF JUNE

[illegible]

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Nyauusu (Hill)	1.37
Nyabwira Mt.	0.76
Pala	0.68
Nakuru (1000 ft. elev.)	10.20
Ushahatu	1.21

B. G. F. FERNKAMP
Geological Department



THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

BALANCE SHEET OF THE NATION

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Secretary Shaw to-day gave out a statement showing the comparison between the estimates which he submitted to Congress in his last annual report and the actual receipts and disbursements during the fiscal year, from which it appears that the actual surplus is only about three-fourths of a million dollars less than the estimated surplus, when account is taken only of expenditures which were considered in submitting the estimate.

In the estimate submitted to Congress no account was taken of possible expenditures in securing the right of way for the isthmian canal, nor of the loan of \$4,500,000 to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company. The estimate was based on the then existing laws. These were subsequently modified by the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with Cuba. The Secretary calls attention to the fact that the surplus would have been several millions in excess of his estimate but for the reciprocity arrangement with Cuba, which reduced the revenues from \$6,000,000 to \$4,000,000.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the total receipts were \$511,157,745, as against the Secretary's estimate of \$530,000,000. The expenditures were \$527,529,071, against the estimate of \$516,000,000. The expenditures are exclusive of \$54,000,000 paid on account of the Panama canal and the loan to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The available cash on June 30, 1904, amounts to \$166,965,812. As compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, the figures show increase and decrease in receipts as follows: Customs, decrease, \$21,823,325; internal revenue, increase, \$2,302,440; miscellaneous increase, \$1,802,014.

STOWAWAY HAD VERY HARD LUCK

Thomas Marshall, a few weeks ago, was an easy-going sailor aboard a British merchantman. At Sydney he made sea and got work on land. But in Australia his mind to give up the life of the tralia deserters from ships are arrested and compelled to return to their vessels. So Marshall decided to come to the United States. He managed to stow away on the Sonoma and keep out of sight until after the vessel had cleared from Auckland harbor. On arrival here the Inspector of Immigration would not let him land. So Marshall was taken to the police station and will be held there until he can be put aboard the Sierra and started back to the Colonies on Thursday. This may not end his troubles, for the law also deals with stowaways in Australia and if the ship he deserted from is there when the Sierra arrives he will have to resume his duties on board of her unless sent to jail for the offense.

Sugar on Kauai.

The steamer Mikahala arrived from Kauai ports yesterday at 5:30 o'clock with 900 bags K. S. M. and 967 bags W. A. sugar, 60 bags rice bran, 45 barrels poi, 4,450 feet copper wire, 45 beer barrels, 12 wine casks, 8 gasoline drums, 10 cases pears, 5 barrels pears and 45 packages sundries.

Big Sugar Cargo.

The American-Hawaiian liner Arizona sailed from Hilo Tuesday with the largest sugar cargo that ever left the islands. She took 11,227 tons valued at \$84,124.25 bound to Delaware Breakwater. Of this 7,113½ tons were from Honolulu, 1,264½ tons from Kahului and 2,849 tons from Hilo. The Nebraskakan got away from Kapaeha Tuesday evening for the same port with 4,500 tons.

SUMMER COMPLAINT

is the child's most dangerous enemy and the mother's most dreaded foe. Immediate and proper treatment is always necessary. Chamberlain's Cough Syrup and Diarrhoea Remedy, given according to directions is the most effective remedy known. For sale by all druggists and grocers. Beware of cheap imitations. Small bottles 10¢; large bottles 25¢.

DRAY POOL OF CHINESE

Many Draymen Combine Outfits in Big Company.

Articles of association have been filed in the Treasurer's office by the Wing Hing Company, Limited, with Honolulu as the location of its principal office. Its purposes are as follows:

1. To buy, sell and deal in firewood, stone, brick, sand, building materials of all kinds, hay and grain and other agricultural products, horses and other work animals.
2. To do a general drayage and contracting business.
3. To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in drays, wagons, carriages, vehicles of all sorts and harness of all sorts, and to deal in goods, wares, furniture and merchandise.
4. To act as agents in all cases and for all purposes for which agents may be appointed, commissioned and (or) authorized to act and as such to give bond or bonds.
5. To acquire by sale, lease, hold, own, mortgage, or otherwise deal in, real estate.
6. To acquire, purchase, hold, sell or mortgage shares and bonds of any other corporation or corporations.
7. To do and transact any other business, agricultural, mercantile, mechanical or otherwise.

The capital stock shall be \$5400 divided into 36 shares of the par value of \$150 each, with the privilege of increasing it to \$15,000.

For the inauguration of the company the following officers are named: Loo Pak Ling, president; Lee Yau, vice-president; Kam Yau, treasurer; Leong How Kai, secretary; Chang Chong, auditor; Lee Ting and Kwok Kin, directors. There are fourteen subscriptions of stock, some in two names jointly, covering 25 shares of the stock. The shareholders convey to the company for the consideration of one dollar the drays, horses, harness, etc., hitherto owned by them individually and in partnerships.

THE COMMISSION CANCELED AS VOID

Senator Clarence L. Crabbe's commission as chairman of the Board of Fire Commissioners was cancelled yesterday by direction of Acting Governor Atkinson, as being contrary to Section 16 of the Organic Act, providing:

"That no member of the legislature shall, during the term for which he is elected, be appointed or elected to any office of the Territory of Hawaii."

No resignation was necessary, the commission being void. The appointment was made inadvertently by the Superintendent of Public Works, who was not at the time aware that the prohibition of the Organic Act was so strict as to exclude honorary offices. There is no salary attached to the office of Fire Commissioner, chairman or not, but the law as quoted above makes no difference for that fact.

Big Sugar Cargo Arrives.

The steamer California arrived at New York yesterday with 8,000 tons of Hawaiian sugar. The prevailing high price of sugar made her arrival at this time very advantageous to the local sugar factors.

Three Hawaiian Arrivals.

The steamer Alameda, from Honolulu, the schooner Defender, from Puako, and the schooner H. C. Wright, from Mahukona, arrived at San Francisco yesterday.

DUE TODAY.

Stmr. Likelike, Napala, from Molokai and Maui ports.

SAILED TODAY.

Bk. Annie Johnson, Nelson, for San Francisco, a. m.

WAIKANA NOTES

The Waikana school houses are being renovated, and a new roof now protects the main building. New windows will be added and the whole premises put in better repair.

Many people from Waiakana, Elele, Makawili, Kekaha and Mana spent the day in Waimea on the Fourth and thoroughly enjoyed the day's celebration.

William Levis, a young Hawaiian, was found dead on his porch on the early morning of the Fourth. The deceased was a carpenter and well known in the community. Heart failure was the cause of his sudden death.

Mr. A. Robinson and family are expected back from the Coast in a couple of weeks, after an absence of one year. Mr. W. W. Taylor has resigned from his position with Messrs. Gay & Robinson to accept a new one with the Hawaiian Sugar Company.

Many visitors enjoyed luncheon at the Sun Hotel on the Fourth and highly appreciated this new accommodation to the public.

Judging from the prevailing statistics on the Fourth and the enormous amount of soft drink consumed, Waikana must be considered a temperance town. It is to be hoped the soft drink habit will not become a permanent one.

has yet been found for simplicity, frankness, sobriety, industry and sincerity.—Garden Isle.

LIHUE NOTES.

Mr. Russell, of the Koloa soda-water works, who recently came back from a trip to his home in Ireland, has accepted a position as assistant bookkeeper for Koloa Plantation.

Mr. Cropp, the chemist of Lihue Plantation Co., will shortly leave for a pleasure trip to Germany.

Judge D. Kalawala of Kawaihau District Court was in Lihue last Wednesday pointing a sign for Mr. Randall's wholesale liquor store. He is to be congratulated on the excellent work he did.

Kaula seems to have her share of Examiner prizes. Among those winning prizes are: Ahiona, Nawiliwili, bicycle; A. K. Weir, Kilauea, ladies' gold watch; Iida, Kilauea, Mrs. W. Schimmelpfing, Koloa, and Henry Weibke, Lihue, one pair of gloves each. Miss Alice Roth is spending her summer vacation in Lihue. She is registered at the Hotel Fair View.

The Lihue baseball club celebrated their victory of the Fourth by a luau Saturday. Refreshments and dancing were on the program.

We are glad to learn that Rev. J. B. Hanaike is recovering from his recent severe illness.

Mr. K. W. Kinney wishes to state that he is not a candidate for the position of deputy sheriff of Koloa. Oscar Beaver also disclaims any ambition for the position.

It is reported that Frank Crawford, of Lihue postoffice, is leaving in the course of a month or so for an extended trip to New York and St. Louis.—Garden Isle.

FORECLOSURES.

ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

In pursuance of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage from Kaubola (K) of Makua, Waianae, Oahu, to C. B. Malle, of Honolulu, of said Oahu, dated 8th of September, A. D. 1898, and recorded in the Register Office in Book 189, pages 477 and 478, and which said mortgage was sold and delivered to one Douglas Kaona by virtue of a certain Indenture dated July 2, A. D. 1904, and which was duly recorded in said Register Office, notice is hereby given that the said Assignee of said Mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due and will on the 6th of August, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, expose for sale and sell at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, No. 847 Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, the property described in said mortgage not before this time released from the operation thereof.

That piece of property situated at Makua, Waianae, Island of Oahu, of Royal Patent No. 3524, Land Commission Award No. 9574 to Kawana for Manua; having an area of 9 acres, more or less, and which came to his possession by virtue of an Indenture of Deed executed by D. K. Mahu dated September 4th, A. D. 1878, and recorded in the Register Office in Book 33, pages 155 and 156.

The terms of the sale are cash in the United States gold coin. Deed to be at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to DOUGLASS KAONA, Assignee of Mortgage, Room 3, Wally building, King street, Honolulu, Oahu.

2607—July 15, 22, Aug. 5.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

JAS. A. ALLEN.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage, dated June 2, 1896, made by and between James A. Allen of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as Mortgagee, to Samuel C. Allen, of said Honolulu, as Mortgagee, and of Conveyance in Book 160 on pages 446-448, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the Executors under the Will of said S. C. Allen, deceased, to Allen & Robinson, Limited, a Hawaiian corporation, by an instrument dated June 2, 1904, and of record in said Registry in Book 259 on pages 145-148, and which said mortgage was further assigned by said Allen & Robinson, Limited, to the Hawaiian Land & Improvement Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, by an instrument, dated June 15, 1904, of record in said Registry in Book 259 on pages 165-166, and pursuant to Chapter XXXIII of the Session Laws of 1874 entitled "An Act to provide for the sale of mortgaged property without Suit and Decree of Sale" and the Act (Chapter IX of the Session Laws of 1890) amending same, said Hawaiian Land & Improvement Company, Limited, as assignee of said mortgage, hereby gives notice that it intends to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of the principal and interest of the promissory note of said Mortgagee referred to in and secured by said mortgage, when due.

Notice is likewise given that all and singular the lands and premises conveyed by and described in said mortgage, and the improvements thereon, hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, on Kaahumanu street, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property conveyed by the said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid consists of:

All those certain lots, pieces, parcels or tracts of land situated at Pearl City, Oahu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, being known and designated as Lots numbers 187 (18), 188 (18) and 189 (18) in Block number 10 (10) upon a map or diagram of said Pearl City duly authorized and adopted by the Board of Public Works and confirmed and recorded in said Registry in Book 121 on pages 145-146, and being the same land conveyed to said Mortgagee by said mortgage.

Beginning at a point on the North side of Puuhou Avenue, at the South corner of this lot N. 52° 00' E. true 150.0 feet from the North corner of Puuhou Avenue and Road D, and running by true bearings:

1. N. 28° 00' W. 200 feet along Lot 13;
2. N. 52° 00' E. 150 feet along Road G;
3. S. 28° 00' E. 200 feet along Lot 15;
4. S. 52° 00' W. 150 feet along Puuhou Avenue to initial point. Area 30,000 square feet, and being a part of those premises conveyed to said Honolulu Clay Company, Ltd., by deed of W. R. Castle, dated May 23rd, 1900, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 225, pages 34 and 35.

Together with all the appurtenances, buildings, improvements, machinery and appliances on the above described real estate, including the following:

- One Horizontal Erie Steam Engine, 100 H. P.,
- One Fire-box Boiler, 150 H. P., with pump,
- One Giant Augur, brick-making machine,
- One Wire cut-off machine,
- One Disintegrator,
- One Crusher and set Rollers,
- One 80-foot Conveyor for 18-foot Belt, Seven brick kilns,
- Shaffing, belting, iron and wood pulleys, etc. Main building, offices, drying shed, in splendid condition and valuable for use for drying purposes or storage, kiln shed, stable, servants' quarters, lean-to and other buildings, all roofed over with good quality of galvanized iron roofing containing considerable over 1000 sheets now in good condition, one tank of about 10,000 gallons capacity.

And all other machinery and appliances on said premises, the whole of the above described land and property being the entire brick-making works and plant of the Honolulu Clay Co., Ltd.

And also, One Fairbanks-Morse gasoline distillate engine, factory number 6135, together with friction clutch, outboard bearing, pulley, tanks, etc., comprising a complete 44 H. P. plant. Original cost \$2750 and now in good condition and in use. Can be seen at the premises of the "Clock Building," at No. ... Fort street.

The plant and property, real and personal, will be first offered for sale as a whole, and if no reasonable bids are then made, the lands, improvements, buildings, machinery and appliances will be sold separately.

Terms of sale: Cash in United States gold coin; ten per cent. of purchase price to be paid at time of sale and the balance upon approval of the sale by the Court and delivery of the Commissioner's deed.

For further particulars inquire of Smith & Lewis and Louis J. Warren, attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office in the Judd Building, Honolulu, or to the undersigned at his office, No. 557 Kaahumanu street, Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, June 14, 1904.
JAS. F. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

by said Oahu Railway & Land Company by deed dated March 25, 1892, and recorded in said Registry in Book 136 on pages 129-131.

Terms: Cash, in United States Gold Coin.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

For further particulars inquire of Ballou & Marx, Stangenwald building, Honolulu, attorneys for assignee of mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, July 1, 1904.

HAWAIIAN LAND & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Assignee of Mortgage.

2603—July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE BY ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGEE.

JOSEPH FERNANDEZ AND WIFE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated the 7th day of September, A. D. 1899, made by Joseph Fernandez, and Mrs. M. Fernandez, his wife, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to William C. Achi, which said mortgage is of record in the Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu aforesaid in Liber 199 on pages 113 to 115, and which said mortgage was duly assigned to Cecil Brown, Trustee, by the said William C. Achi, mortgagee, by document dated September 19th, A. D. 1899, and of record in Liber 199, on page 115, the said Cecil Brown, Trustee, assignee as aforesaid, intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit, the non-payment of the principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described, will be sold at public auction at the auction room of James F. Morgan, on Kaahumanu street, in Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 30th day of July, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage is Lot 16 in Pawaia Tract, Honolulu aforesaid, as more fully appears in a Map of said Tract recorded in Liber 178 on pages 304 and 305, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the East corner of this Lot, being the North corner of lot 15, and running as follows:

1. S. 19° 43' W. 144.2 feet along Lot 15;
2. N. 68° 52' W. 75 feet along Lot 19;
3. N. 19° 43' E. 145 feet along Lot 17;
4. S. 68° 32' E. 75 feet along Beretania street to the initial point; containing an area of 10,483 square feet, more or less; and being the same premises conveyed to said mortgagee by deed of W. C. Achi, dated September 7th, 1899, and recorded in Liber 198, on pages 333 and 394.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Dated Honolulu, June 28th, 1904.

CECIL BROWN, TRUSTEE.

Assignee of Mortgage.

For further particulars apply to Cecil Brown, Trustee, Assignee of Mortgage, at his office, 27 Merchant street, Honolulu.

2600—July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND BRICK MAKING WORKS, MACHINERY, ETC.

IN Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu.

Pursuant to a decree made by Honorable J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, filed on the 10th day of June, 1904, in a cause entitled A. Lidgate, Petitioner, vs. Honolulu Clay Company, Limited, Respondent, Bill for Foreclosure of Mortgage, Equity Division number 1406, the undersigned, as the Commissioner of said Court duly appointed, will offer for sale, to the highest bidder or bidders therefor, subject to confirmation by said Court,

ON SATURDAY, JULY 23rd, 1904.

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

of said day, at the front (mauka) entrance to the Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, Oahu, the following described property, to-wit:

All those certain premises situate in Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu aforesaid, and particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the South angle of this tract at the stream, thence running by true bearings:

- N. 65° 50' W. 32 feet along L. C. A. 10613;
- N. 51° 20' W. 337 feet along L. C. A. 10613;
- N. 33° 00' E. 275.5 feet along South side Nuuanu Road;
- S. 48° 20' E. 36.3 feet along lot conveyed by Kekauaoga to Dawson;
- N. 77° 20' E. 140 feet along lot conveyed by Kekauaoga to Dawson;
- N. 64° 10' E. 20 feet along portion of L. C. A. 1151 to lower side new road;
- S. 51° 20' E. 51 feet along side new road;
- S. 32° 00' W. 200 feet along remainder of L. C. A. 85;
- S. 51° 20' E. 200 feet along remainder of L. C. A. 85 to the stream; thence along West side of stream to initial point; area, 108,100 square feet; being a portion of L. C. A. 85, R. P. 1339 to Thomas Phillips, and a portion of the premises conveyed to the Honolulu Clay Company, Ltd., by deed of H. L. Kerr and others, dated May 31st, 1900, recorded in the Registry Office in Honolulu in Liber 199, page 5, excepting and reserving a strip of land along Nuuanu street 8 feet in width by 215.5 feet in length, conveyed to the Government for road purposes.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Puuhou, said Nuuanu Valley, and particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the North side of Puuhou Avenue, at the South corner of this lot N. 52° 00' E. true 150.0 feet from the North corner of Puuhou Avenue and Road D, and running by true bearings:

1. N. 28° 00' W. 200 feet along Lot 13;
2. N. 52° 00' E. 150 feet along Road G;
3. S. 28° 00' E. 200 feet along Lot 15;
4. S. 52° 00' W. 150 feet along Puuhou Avenue to initial point. Area 30,000 square feet, and being a part of those premises conveyed to said Honolulu Clay Company, Ltd., by deed of W. R. Castle, dated May 23rd, 1900, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 225, pages 34 and 35.

Together with all the appurtenances, buildings, improvements, machinery and appliances on the above described real estate, including the following:

- One Horizontal Erie Steam Engine, 100 H. P.,
- One Fire-box Boiler, 150 H. P., with pump,
- One Giant Augur, brick-making machine,
- One Wire cut-off machine,
- One Disintegrator,
- One Crusher and set Rollers,
- One 80-foot Conveyor for 18-foot Belt, Seven brick kilns,
- Shaffing, belting, iron and wood pulleys, etc. Main building, offices, drying shed, in splendid condition and valuable for use for drying purposes or storage, kiln shed, stable, servants' quarters, lean-to and other buildings, all roofed over with good quality of galvanized iron roofing containing considerable over 1000 sheets now in good condition, one tank of about 10,000 gallons capacity.

And all other machinery and appliances on said premises, the whole of the above described land and property being the entire brick-making works and plant of the Honolulu Clay Co., Ltd.

And also, One Fairbanks-Morse gasoline distillate engine, factory number 6135, together with friction clutch, outboard bearing, pulley, tanks, etc., comprising a complete 44 H. P. plant. Original cost \$2750 and now in good condition and in use. Can be seen at the premises of the "Clock Building," at No. ... Fort street.

The plant and property, real and personal, will be first offered for sale as a whole, and if no reasonable bids are then made, the lands, improvements, buildings, machinery and appliances will be sold separately.

Terms of sale: Cash in United States gold coin; ten per cent. of purchase price to be paid at time of sale and the balance upon approval of the sale by the Court and delivery of the Commissioner's deed.

For further particulars inquire of Smith & Lewis and Louis J. Warren, attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office in the Judd Building, Honolulu, or to the undersigned at his office, No. 557 Kaahumanu street, Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, June 14, 1904.
JAS. F. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

2599—F

corner of this lot N. 52° 00' E. true 150.0 feet from the North corner of Puuhou Avenue and Road D, and running by true bearings:

1. N. 28° 00' W. 200 feet along Lot 13;
2. N. 52° 00' E. 150 feet along Road G;
3. S. 28° 00' E. 200 feet along Lot 15;
4. S. 52° 00' W. 150 feet along Puuhou Avenue to initial point. Area 30,000 square feet, and being a part of those premises conveyed to said Honolulu Clay Company, Ltd., by deed of W. R. Castle, dated May 23rd, 1900, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 225, pages 34 and 35.

Together with all the appurtenances, buildings, improvements, machinery and appliances on the above described real estate, including the following:

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2599—F

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1. N. 28° 00' W. 200 feet along Lot 13;
2. N. 52° 00' E. 150 feet along Road G;
3. S. 28° 00' E. 200 feet along Lot 15;
4. S. 52° 00' W. 150 feet along Puuhou Avenue to initial point. Area 30,0